

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 27

Entered at the Post Office at Janesville Wis., as second-class matter.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1883.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday at \$6 a Year.

NUMBER 98

The cholera is on the march from the east westward.

The weather is giving the corn a regular outfit of July picnic.

The Sultan of Turkey butters his bread on fifteen million a year.

Lawrence university did a good thing in increasing the salaries of its professors \$100 per annum each.

A report comes from Bismarck that the "heavy" men of that city met on Wednesday to put up \$100,000 for the state capital, but only \$20,000 was obtained. It is represented that the boom in real estate at that point has spent its force. It is not always the case that promises to pay are as good as the bonds.

The various state institutions had their monthly expenses paid on Friday, by the state board of control, and for the month of June were as follows: Blind institute, \$1,407.97; Northern insane hospital, \$10,112.65; State insane hospital, \$5,941.32; Industrial school for girls, \$7,928.13; Deaf and dumb institution, \$2,711.45; State prison, \$9,928.07; total, \$32,029.59.

There is quite a cholera alarm in Europe, a genuine case having been discovered on shipboard at Havre. This has caused a stampede of Europeans at Alexandria. There is no disease that attacks man that is so much dreaded as Asiatic cholera. Its sweeping fatality is even more terrible than that of yellow fever and the pains attending are many fold greater. When it begins to move westward it moves with rapidity, but there is hardly a probability that it will find its way to the United States this season. The great preventive in cholera times is cleanliness and a stout heart. Thousands have been frightened into cholera and many more thousands have fallen victims to the disease because the proper sanitary measures were not employed when the disease became an epidemic.

The Hon. D. W. Voorhees, United States Senator from Indiana, has given some sensible talk on the tariff question. Although he is a leader among the democrats, he feels the importance of protection for our industries, and here is what he says: "If men want to advocate free trade, let them do it; but no one ought to be allowed to commit the democratic party to that theory, for the party voters won't subscribe to it. The tariff operates as a tax. Free trade would do away with the custom houses, abolish the duties on imports and levy a direct tax on the people for the support of the government. In other words, it would increase general taxes \$200,000,000 a year, and people would have less to pay taxes with than they do now, for labor would be cheapened and industry discouraged. The people of Indiana won't let to bring about any such result. Taxes are already quite heavy enough, and are well adjusted. Industry is active and prosperous and labor happy. We owe largely to a protective tariff an industrial condition in Indiana whose annual product is \$200,000,000. There is no state and no place in the world of the same territory that is as rich natural in wealth and opportunities as is Indiana. We want to develop under the best conditions, and with those which have so far favored us we are very well satisfied."

Speaking of the appointment of Mr. Richardson as postmaster at Janesville, and the surprise it created, the Beloit Free Press, says: "The newspapers, the Gazette and the Recorder, under all the circumstances, are to be commended for the moderation with which they treated the matter, though we really cannot see how they could have done wisely and acted otherwise. A large and influential portion of the republicans of that city arrayed themselves in opposition to the re-election of Mr. Williams, and however much their action was to be deplored, they were nevertheless successful in their efforts and secured the defeat of Mr. Williams. To practical men, therefore, and especially to those somewhat acquainted with the influence then at work, it is not at all strange that the appointment of Mr. Richardson has followed, especially as Mr. Williams was, immediately following the expiration of his term, appointed to a comfortable and desirable position under the government. Without going extensively into the matter, we feel inclined to set up as an impartial umpire, and in that capacity would suggest to the parties in interest that, as honors are now easy so far as appointments are concerned, they now bury the hatchet, shake hands, say they will never do so again, and, closing up the gap that has separated them, make preparations to march harmoniously together under the same banner in the important campaign of 1884. 'Let the dead past bury its dead.' The republican party cannot spare either. Then, let it have both."

Three hundred colored miners from Virginia have arrived at Charleston, Iowa, to take the place of white strikers.

Prof. J. C. Booth, of Philadelphia, a leading chemist, says: "We recommend your preparation as a new and valuable agent in household economy."

AN IMPORTANT INSTITUTION.

There are great many persons in Wisconsin who will be glad to hear that substantial results from the legislation of last winter, looking toward the better care of the insane, are to be realized. "The Wisconsin Association for the private care of the insane," met in this city yesterday and perfected its organization. Some of the most liberal and public-spirited citizens of this state and Illinois are leaders in the movement. They are men of means, of conscience, of integrity, and of enterprise, and will give Wisconsin an institution that will be a monument of honor to them and to the State. The association has a capital stock of \$100,000, and the necessary subscriptions have already been made and paid in. At the meeting of the association yesterday in Janesville, the following officers were elected:

President—Dr. Henry Palmer, of Janesville.
Vice president—Julius Schneringer, of Chicago.
Treasurer—Hugh Heron, of Chicago.
Secretary—Dr. Oscar A. King, of Chicago.

The Hon. Hiram Merrill, of this city, and Mr. J. W. Lyon, of Canada, were elected members of the board. A committee on location and buildings, with Dr. Palmer as chairman, was appointed, and instructed to report at the earliest possible date. Buildings that will cost \$125,000 are to be erected, the excess over the capital stock to come from endowments. A number of sites have been offered to the association, but for the present these will be visited and the inducements considered together with other propositions, before the location will be decided upon by the committee. The work of construction will begin as soon as a suitable place can be obtained.

The public asylums for the care of the insane in all the states are crowded to their utmost capacity. Each year the question has become more and more serious as to what shall be the policy of the state regarding this great public charity and burden. The legislatures of Michigan and Illinois, with three and five asylums respectively, each made appropriations last winter for still another great hospital; while Indiana, with its enormous asylum for 1,100 patients, provided by legislation recently for three other large institutions. There are more than 2,300 insane in Wisconsin, and the number is increasing in greater ratio than population. In England and on the continent, one-fifth of all the insane persons are cared for in private institutions where they may receive all the comforts and luxuries, and much of the liberty to which they were accustomed at their homes. Only the pauper classes are cared for by the public asylums for the insane in England, and that is rapidly becoming the case in the eastern states in this country.

Under the law enacted by our legislature last winter providing for private institutions under state supervision, if the same proposition were treated in private institutions here or abroad, no less than 400 would be so cared for in this state. So great a result cannot now be anticipated, but it may come not far in the future. At present only those who are best able to pay for special care and the limited number supported by endowments, will enjoy the benefit of this new institution.

The location of this important institution is a question in which the public-spirited citizens of Janesville should take a deep interest. An effort should be made without much delay, to induce the locating committee to select Janesville. Other cities want it and are offering flattering inducements. Janesville, with its commanding beauty and well-known enterprise, should secure that institution. The committee may prefer a location nearer Chicago, from which doubtless many of the patients will come, but this objection can be easily counterbalanced by the extra inducements which our citizens are abundantly able to offer. A site near the city or directly in the city, containing ample grounds, should be secured for this purpose and offered to the association. The institution will consist of three large and handsomely constructed buildings, which will not only be an ornament to the city, but in a business point of view it will be as much of a substantial benefit as any of the state institutions could possibly be if they were located here.

In view of these facts, let the people of Janesville do something promptly, and by all means let that which shall be done, be done effectively.

How Hoadley Looks.

New York, June 30.—The Herald says: Judge George Hoadley is a native of Connecticut. His father was mayor of two cities—New Haven and Cleveland. Judge Hoadley and the late Salmon P. Chase were law partners once. In appearance he is described as a bright little man, with a boyish face and a complexion approaching the color of a ripe banana. He is a quick, nervous speaker. His income from all sources is said to be \$200,000 a year.

John Kelly's Organ on Butler.

New York, June 30.—The Star says: Mr. Abram S. Hewitt is reported as saying that the presidential aspirations of Gen. Butler are absurd. That is putting the case for Butler a good deal more mildly than Murat Halstead put it for Garfield while the Chicago convention was in session. Yet there is a general impression abroad that Garfield was nominated and elected all the same. One thing in Butler's favor is the unquestioned fact that he was born in the United States.

We All Know.

That water never runs up hill; that kisses taste better than they look, and are better after dark; that it is better to be right than to be left; that those who take Dr. Jones' Red Clover tonic never

have dyspepsia, constipation, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague and malaria disease, poor appetite, low spirits, headache or dizziness of kidneys and bladder. Price 50 cents, of Stearns & Baker.

FLAME AND FLOOD.

Terrific Explosion of Powder in Winnipeg.

Ten Persons Seriously Wounded and Burned, Some Fatally.

Reports From the Western Floods—The Danger Apparently Past—Relieving the Destitute.

WINNEPEG, Manitoba, June 30.—About 9 p. m. a terrific explosion occurred on Arthur and Albert streets, the property of J. H. Ashdown, was discovered on fire. Before the fire department arrived the flames communicated to adjacent buildings. An immense throng collected in the narrow streets and divers efforts were made to extinguish the fire, but the flames were too powerful. The explosion was extremely difficult. Despite the warnings of Chief Murray and McElroy to the effect that powder and coal oil were stored in one of the buildings the crowd ventured nearer. Suddenly a terrific explosion was heard, and as one of the buildings fell with a crash several persons were struck by falling debris and burning material. Filled with alarm, the multitude scattered, and at midnight the following injured persons have been found:

James Yule, city electrician, head severely cut, also neck and face badly burned; George State, cook, dying, frontal bone crushed, and injury to brain will cause death in a few hours; Chief McElroy, of the fire department, face and hands burned, badly disfigured; McElroy, son of the chief, superficial burns and bruises; Frank Carr, shoemaker, arm and chest burned; J. S. Chamberlain, agent dealer, compound fracture of jaw, head cut open, and face badly disfigured; William Schlar, harness-maker, lower limbs and feet badly burned, hands and face also burned; James Bowie, harness-maker, face and head burned and bruised; McGuire, occupation unknown, head cut and badly burned; Jack Wilson, fireman, severely burned and bruised.

Several parties, names unknown, have been removed to their homes, and one being treated by physicians. The nature and extent of their injuries can not be ascertained. The effect of the explosion is to be seen in many principal buildings. Heavy plate glass windows were shattered several blocks distant from the scene and numbers of buildings adjacent caught fire from sparks. Inquiry at Ashdown's office failed to elicit information as to the extent of the loss or the cause of the fire.

J. H. Ashdown had stored in a rickety warehouse, containing inflammable material, a large quantity of gunpowder. Men were permitted to enter the place where the explosive was exposed to the flames. Mr. Grant, the foreman of the warehouse, says that he removed blue bags of powder, and was returning when the explosion took place. Groups of citizens are discussing the event and demand an investigation by the grand jury.

George State is dead. His relatives live in Montreal and have been wired to come. Others of the wounded are in a precarious condition, and over a score of physicians are busy in every quarter relieving the maimed. Additional names of the injured are as follows: Assistant Chief Code, cut and burned; John Watson, severely bruised; Walter Rutherford, bruised and cut; Archie Grant, slightly injured; Leslie Parrell, badly cut by falling glass; Smith, bank clerk, face burned and cut; G. W. Moberly, injured by falling glass.

Dr. Jones says that Yule's injuries, viz., a terrible laceration in the head and severe burns, are liable to prove fatal. A warrant for Ashdown's arrest is in the hands of Chief Murray, at the instance of the underwriters. The loss of Ashdown by fire is about \$5,000; uninsured. The loss to other parties from shattered glass is estimated at from \$4,000 to \$5,000.

THE WESTERN FLOODS.

St. Louis, June 30.—The flood is still here, but the danger appears to have passed. The water continues to recede with considerable rapidity, and at 6 o'clock had gone down in all one foot and ten inches. The sidewalk on the levee is now all above water, except about half a block in front of the harbor office, near the bridge. At this place there happened to be some plank sidewalk, which is still about, but will probably rest on solid ground before night. The people from whose homes the water has just retreated are busy cleaning up and putting things in order. The business houses are replacing portions of their stock, fixtures, etc., that they removed as the water advanced upon their floors. Much attention is being paid to the washing of the streets as the water goes down, and if the work is continued, but little sediment will be visible when the water has retreated into its channel once more. As yet but one steamer from the Mississippi has passed down under the bridge from the upper river. Some of the other smaller boats will probably pass down but the larger ones will have to remain where they are for some days yet. At Venice and points north, the water on the river side continues to fall as rapidly as the river front, but in the country back of Venice it is going down very slowly. At noon it had gone down about two inches below the highest point at Brooklyn. Business is beginning to put on an active appearance at Venice. People are coming in from all points in the submerged region. Quite a delegation came down from the neighborhood of Choteau slough and Choteau Island. They report some distress and much depression among the farmers in that locality. The relief committee at Brooklyn is doing all it can to relieve those of its people who need assistance. Its supply of means is very small, and consequently it can only aid the people who are really destitute, while numbers are asking for aid who are necessarily refused. The railroad companies are all actively engaged in strengthening their roads where they have been damaged by the water, and repairing them where they have been broken. The Indianapolis & St. Louis has a force of men at work north of Newport raising the road where it has been under water. The Chicago & Alton has a force of several hundred men filling in the washouts with earth and stone to strengthen the piles upon which the road-bed is built, twenty-five feet above the bottom of the cut made by the swift running current. All the road embankments have become so saturated with the long standing water that they have but little consistency or strength. On account of the weakness at a place on the Indianapolis & St. Louis road near the bridge junction the Chicago express got off the track yesterday morning at 8:45 and caused a delay to several trains of forty minutes. The slow but steady subsidence of the water in the large sloughs and Cahokia creek is a source of gratification to the railroad people and residents of East St. Louis. The truck of the Ohio & Mississippi, Chicago & Alton, and Chicago & Burlington & Quincy roads across the large slough north of Bowman's dikes are above the water level, except a small portion near the west end of the slough. The tracks were not much injured, and are now being used. The deep water continues to fill the basements and low lands in the central

portion of the town. The condition of the island has not changed during the past few days, the houses being still surrounded by several feet of water. Cahokia creek has fallen very little since the waters commenced to recede, but a rapid decline is expected about Sunday. The large pools of water in the streets and basements, with no outlet, are becoming very offensive, and will no doubt cause considerable sickness unless immediate steps are taken toward their removal.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30.—The river fell six inches during the last twenty-four hours, and a fall of eighteen inches in all. The change is so gradual that it can hardly be noticed. It is impossible to properly estimate the damage to railroads until the flood subsides. The trains are now running with greater regularity than at any time since the flood. All the damages caused by the heavy rains have been repaired. The Council Bluffs train arrived yesterday morning over the Missouri Pacific—the first time it has pulled in for several days. All the trains from the east were on time, and were comfortably filled with passengers. The wheels and rails were not injured by the local rains again set in there will probably be no further interference with travel. The Wabash, Rock Island and Hannibal roads, between Hurler and Randolph, will be unable to travel for several weeks yet, and meanwhile the ferry boat will be used in transferring passengers and baggage across the flood districts.

OVER A MILE A MINUTE.

A Reading Engine Hauls a Train at the Rate of Seventy-Five Miles an Hour.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Locomotive engine No. 373, of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, which carried off the highest honors at the Chicago exposition, and is claimed to have run from Baltimore to Washington in thirty minutes, making the twenty-four and one-half miles to Laurel in twenty-two and a half minutes; forty-four miles to Hyattsville in thirty-two and a half minutes, and Metropolitan junction to Washington in thirty-seven and a half minutes. After leaving Laurel nine consecutive miles were run at an average speed of forty-nine seconds per mile, the highest speed attained being at the rate of seventy-five miles per hour for several miles.

A noticeable feature of the performance was the entire absence of smoke, though burning soft coal. Its peculiarity of construction is principally in the fire-box, which is eight feet wide inside, and a grate area of sixty-eight feet. Its cab is also placed midway over the boiler, and in front of the fire-box, which extends entirely over and above the driving wheel.

Gresham and Evans.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: While the president was casting about for some one to put into the place of Baum, as commissioner of internal revenue, after S. B. Fletcher had declined to accept it, he made up his mind that it should be bestowed upon a southern man. To Judge Gresham he said that he had the names of three men in his mind, and, naming them, one being Mr. Evans, he asked the postmaster general to tell him what he knew of each of them. To this request Mr. Gresham responded by telling all he knew about these men. He signed no paper for Evans and made no request for his appointment. He knew of him, spoke of him as he knew him, and as he had of the others named. The president selected his own man from among the three recommended by him to Judge Gresham.

A gentleman who knows about Mr. Evans' political career says that the commissioner, far from being annoyed in consequence of the storm he has aroused, is quite happy, for he never has been satisfied unless he was in "hot water." There are many indications to justify the belief that somehow the president is to be forced to carry the burden of the sharp criticisms of Mr. Evans' "belonging-out" policy. For various reasons it is legitimate to be noted about that all the opposition to the change among the special interests is to be attributed to "Garfield Republicans," because Evans has removed "Garfield men" and put in "Stalwarts." In all the talk here about the changes nothing has been said about the factional preferences of the men dropped, and the reports referred to are believed to have been put forth for the purpose of forcing the president to take a stand with Mr. Evans that will look like an opposition to the so-called "Garfield Republicans."

Butler and the Bay State Legislature. Boston, June 30.—The joint committee of the legislature appointed for that purpose called on Gov. Butler and asked that the legislature be prorogued until August 27 for the purpose of then considering the report of the Twentieth Investigating committee. The committee favored the proposition that nothing else was before the legislature, whereupon his excellency remarked that nothing in that report could be of sufficient importance to warrant calling the legislature together. In fact, he could not see what there was for the legislature to do. The marshes had been removed, and whatever else was to be done could not be done by legislation. His excellency asked for time to consider the matter, and promised to send his reply in writing Monday. Every member of the committee is convinced that his mind is made up to deny the request.

He further informed the committee that the legislature could not adjourn without his permission, and had no power to reassemble in August or at any other time without his consent, and he stated very plainly that if it does so reassemble it will be in spite of what ever resistance he could offer. One of the committee asked him if he would use force to disperse the legislature in case of reassembling, and he answered evasively, but in language indicating such a purpose.

The Grand Haven Route. —IS THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, & CHEAPEST TO THE EAST. Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee RAILWAY LINE. \$2.75 SAVED. Two through connections daily.

Steamer CITY OF MILWAUKEE. Side wheel, leaves her dock at 2:30 p. m. daily, Sunday excepted. In five hours, connecting with engine Havens, in five hours, connecting with 9:00 p. m. through train for New York, Boston and Eastern ports. The route is the shortest, quickest, and cheapest to the East. The Milwaukee & Grand Haven route, which makes the run across Michigan and Canada, 400 miles by DALLAS, and reaches New York the 24 day after departure.

N. B.—The entire fleet of PALACE COASTERS is now owned and controlled by the Milwaukee & Grand Haven route. Ticket office, No. 50 Wisconsin Street, and at dock, foot of West Water Street, Milwaukee. T. TANDY, B. Q. MEDDAUGH, Gen. Fr. & P. Agent. W. F. FARR, agent. Detroit, Mich. MILWAUKEE, Wis.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE. C. E. MOSELEY, Manager.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Tuesday & Wednesday, July 3 and 4.

The finest entertainment in America. The world renowned.

VOKES

New Combination, including Mr. Fred Vokes, Mr. Harry Hawk, Mr. Byron Douglas, Miss Helen Dingle, Miss Pauline Hall, Miss Emma Schall, and others, making up one of the very best combinations in the country, presenting their celebrated new act musical comedy entitled.

"In Camp,"

Under the management of Mr. E. L. Jack.

ADMISSION—30c, 50c, and \$1.00. Reserved Seats \$1.00.

HELLO, OLD BOY!

Another tornado has come, and it has turned into a regular hurricane, and the place is full of it.

BOSTWICK'S Clothing Store!

Never in the history of Janesville has his stock been as good as at the present time, and at prices that will knock the spots off of any small wind that may blow. Some wind may do damage, but the wind that Bostwick blows will blow money into every man's pockets, and every boy's pants that will call on him for goods. We can fit any man that weighs 300, or any boy two years old, out of the same stock of goods, and have got

HATS

that run to 35 in size and 40 inches long inside seam and 40 inch waist and 20 inch inside seam.

DRAWERS AND SHIRTS

23 to 34 inches size—regular Jumbo goods, and in fact anything that man or boy, old man, old boy, or young man, young boy, all the same. Come, see and believe what we tell you and you will come out all right, and we will give you a hurricane policy free of charge. Respectfully, R. M. BOSTWICK.

T. A. Chapman

& Co.,

MILWAUKEE.

DRY GOODS.

Great reduction in prices of

Silks and Cloaks.

Silks.

We are now showing a large stock of Black and Colored silks in all quantities, at very low prices.

SUMMER SILKS, Foulard Silks, Etc.

Samples will be sent upon application.

Cloaks.

We have marked down our stock of Cloaks, Mantles, suits, &c., to close them out this month.

Silk and Cloth Mantles at following prices.

\$8.00, former price \$10	and \$12.00
12.00	" "
15.00	" "
18.00	" "
20.00	" "
25.00	" "
30.00	" "
40.00	" "

Etc., Children's cloaks and suits at prices to close.

T. A. Chapman & Co

Cor. Milwaukee and Wisconsin St.

MILWAUKEE.

Notice to Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Merchants and Mechanics Savings Bank will be held at the office of the bank on Tuesday, July 10, 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing directors and officers for the ensuing year.

J. C. METCALF, Cashier. Janesville, June 9, 1883.

Hurrah, Everybody! WE WILL ALL CELEBRATE NEXT WEDNESDAY.

In order to do so in a fitting and becoming manner, go immediately after reading this to

FRED SONNEBORN'S, a STAR CLOTHIER,

And get yourself a new and nobby suit of clothes, and bring the boys with you, at prices that will make you laugh and our competitor weep. By so doing you will save enough money to buy you all the 4th of July wants, and at the same time give you better goods, neater fits, and

Better Made Garments

Than any other House in the City.

Yours truly,

FRED SONNEBORN.

P. S.—We keep the largest and best assorted line of clothes in the city, and the best cutter in the state. NO FITTEE, NO TAKEE.—FRED.

Shoulder BRACES BRACES BRACES IN All Styles and Sizes!

PRENTICE EVENSON AND

SHOULDER BRACES

In All Styles and Sizes

Hanchett & Sheldon.

24 and 26 Main Street.

Hardware Dealers,

OFFER

Golden Star Gasoline stoves

Has the best burner, an examination will convince of its superiority

Monarch Oil Stove,

(SEE CUT) none claim to equal it.

Alaska Refrigerator,

Don't smell sour, is metal lined, charcoal filled, and elegantly furnished over 100 families can testify to its merits.

Tin Work!

We will not do shop work. Prices as low as good material and skilled labor will justify.

LARGEST LINE OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

In the country. Our outside trade enables us to purchase goods in jobbers quantities, giving us the advantage of lowest discounts. We retail many goods at Chicago wholesale prices. Our large and rapidly increasing trade demonstrates that the people are not slow to appreciate this fact. Remember the old adage, "Buyer's old stand."

HANCHETT & SHELDON.

I received a dispatch from my New York buyer this morning that he had sent me by express Five pieces of small Checks, Black and White, all wool Checks, 52 inches wide. These goods are known to be very scarce in all the markets in the country. The Ladies have been crying for them.

June 25 M. C. SMITH.

